

HUNT PRESENTS GAMBLING BILL

Councilman from Gila Introduces Other Bills for Saloon Regulation.

THREE CENT FARE BILL IN THE HOUSE

Maricopa Councilman Introduces Bill for Cheap Railroad Rate—Globe Man Sergeant at Arms of House.

Special to the Silver Belt.

PHOENIX, Ariz., January 23.—Although the legislature is not fully organized as yet as to the number of clerks and attaches, legislation has already begun. Several bills were introduced today in both houses. They follow:

In the council, by Hunt of Gila, a bill to abolish gambling by repealing the license clause of the revised statutes, one to prevent women from entering saloons as singers, barmaids, sporting women or in any other capacity; to increase the saloon and dramshop license throughout the territory to \$250 a quarter; a bill fixing juror's fees at \$1 a day and mileage one way at 20 cents.

by O'Neill of Maricopa to abolish gambling by enacting the provisions of the Littlefield bill; to prevent women from loitering about saloons.

For Three Cent Fares

In the house Grenshaw of Maricopa brought in a bill fixing railroad fare on all railroad lines in the territory at three cents a mile or fraction thereof; for children under 10, a half fare; a bill creating the office of chief clerk in offices of county recorders in counties of the first class and making the salary \$100 a month; a bill reducing the fees of justices of the peace and constables, and a bill providing that the emoluments of justices and constables from peace disturbances shall not exceed \$25 a month.

Governor May Object

Whitesides of Santa Cruz gave notice of a bill providing for the taxation of mines.

The matter of appointing clerks and attaches not provided for by the organic act is still pending. The house adopted a concurrent resolution giving itself fifteen and the council thirteen clerks, but the attitude of the governor is threatening and it is doubtful if the affair can be adjusted on that basis.

Office for Globe Man

B. D. Barelay of Gila was appointed sergeant at arms of the house and Neil Trot of Maricopa enrolling and engrossing clerk. Neri Osborn Jr., messenger.

Council Committees

The council announced its committees, the most important ones of which are:

Judiciary—Cleveland, O'Neill, Hunt, Blakely and Dickerman.

Mines and Mining—Cleveland, Weed, Blakely, Hunt and McIntyre.

Corporations—Dickerman, Roemer, Lovett, Hogue and Scott.

Printing—Hogue, Weed and McIntyre.

Territorial Affairs—Scott, O'Neill, McIntyre, Cleveland and Roemer.

Counties and County Boundaries—McIntyre, Roemer, Cleveland, Hunt and Dickerman.

Only One in House

Only the printing committee in the house was announced. Messrs Williams of Coconino, Whitesides of Santa Cruz, Morgan of Navajo and Davidson are members.

A memorial was adopted in the house asking congress to appropriate \$15,000 for the conduct of legislation in Arizona. A similar item is now before congress at the instance of Delegate Andrews of New Mexico.

BYRCE'S SUCCESSOR AS SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

By Associated Press.

LONDON, January 23.—The appointment of Augustine Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland in succession to James Bryce, the next ambassador to Washington, was announced today.

LIVESTOCK MEN INDORSE POLICY

Government Upheld in Public Land Policy—Meet in Los Angeles Next

By Associated Press.

DENVER, Colo., January 23.—After a spirited debate today, a resolution was adopted by the tenth annual convention of the American National Livestock association supporting the policy of the federal administration in reference to public lands. Other resolutions adopted were: Petitioning the federal government to take a full census of livestock; indorsing the bill providing for the prompt furnishing of cars and for the proper interchange of loaded and empty cars between railroads.

Requesting members of the association to furnish detailed information of delays in handling stock; approving the maximum and minimum system of protective tariff and urging the establishment of a permanent non-partisan commission charged with the duty of studying our trade relations with foreign countries.

Los Angeles was chosen as the meeting place next year. Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Colo., was re-elected president and Charles W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary.

PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT GOES FOR FIVE MILLIONS

By Associated Press.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, January 23.—Harry G. Hamilton, a capitalist of this city, representing eastern capitalists, has purchased the Portland cement plant at Iola, Kan. It is believed that the new owners are closely allied with the United States Steel corporation. The deal represents five millions.

HARRY THAW ON TRIAL FOR LIFE

Two Jurors Secured in First Day of Long Looked for and Sensational Trial.

CHARACTER OF DEFENSE IS NOT DISCLOSED

Prisoner Appears Pallid and Is Flanked by Relatives Including His Actress Wife and His Countess Sister and Mother.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The long awaited trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White began here today before Justice Fitzgerald and two jurors were secured as the result of the day's work. Out of a hundred talesmen nineteen were examined. Three successfully passed the rapid-fire questions of the opposing counsel, but one was afterwards excused by the court after making private representations concerning his business. Tomorrow the court will resume choosing jurors.

Questioned on Unwritten Law

Nearly all examined seemed anxious to serve, the challenges in nearly every instance of a peremptory character being nearly evenly divided between the prosecution and defense. The examination was first followed with keen interest, as it was thought the line of questioning by the attorneys for Thaw would develop the character of the defense. It was a disappointment.

The defendant's counsel seemed to be willing to accept any proposed juror who satisfactorily answered the questions put to him by District Attorney Jerome. Jerome asked each if he would be influenced by the so-called higher or unwritten law to the exclusion of actual laws of the state as they would be laid down by Justice Fitzgerald.

All Willing to Hang Him

On the question of insanity as an excuse for crime, Jerome explained to each talesman that the law excluded only those persons who labored under such defective reason as not to know the nature or quality of the act committed, or even know the act to be wrong. The talesmen said in this, too, they would be guided solely by the court's orders.

The usual percentage of talesmen who declare conscientious scruples against capital punishment was missing today. On the other hand, every talesman examined said he had formed or expressed an opinion. All said that their opinions were based on newspaper reports and these had been so conflicting as to make opinions susceptible to change by evidence.

Talesmen were asked if they knew Thaw's friends or White's or anyone connected with the case. They were asked whether they were on the Madison Square garden the night of the tragedy; if they had friends in Pittsburgh or if sympathy or emotions would affect a fair-minded judgment.

Thaw Apathetic

Thaw sat during the day at a table set apart for the counsel. At times he seemed to take an interest in the examination of the men summoned. Again he would seem listless. His face was pallid, doubtless due to his confinement. Just behind the prisoner sat the members of the family. They greeted the prisoner with a smile. Mrs. William Thaw, his mother, was dressed in black, with a black veil. The countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, followed her mother. Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, another sister of the defendant, came in with the countess. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, around whom the storm of the great trial will rage, appeared with Mrs. McKenzie, the actress. The young Mrs. Thaw was dressed in blue and her face was almost entirely covered with a white tulle veil. Not once during the day did Mrs. Thaw remove the veil. The family were escorted to automobile cabs at the end of the day by the police.

Besides the members of the family only four women were in the courtroom and these were newspaper writers. The two jurors who will have them in charge until the end of the trial. They are Deming Smith, a retired manufacturer of umbrellas, and Charles Foeke, an employing teamster.

AGAIN SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Roosevelt Urges the Passage of the Bill to Subsidize Merchant Ships.

BEVERIDGE ON CHILD LABOR EVIL

Declares that Two Million Child Breadwinners Under 15 Are at Work—Bill Not in Conflict with State Rights.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The senate today accepted the proposition of the house of representatives to increase the salaries of senators, houses members and territorial delegates to \$7,500 annually, and only the vice president, speaker of the house and members of the president's cabinet to \$12,000. The action was taken by a vote of 53 to 21 and followed a discussion of nearly three hours.

An amendment confining the increase to cabinet officers and presiding officers of the senate and house was voted down and also a provision to postpone the increase until 1913.

President Roosevelt gave his views in advocacy of the ship subsidy bill in a special message, which was read in both houses.

Beveridge on Child Labor

Senator Beveridge of Indiana began an extended address setting forth the child labor conditions of the country, in support of his pending bill prohibiting interstate commerce in articles which are the product of child labor. Beveridge gave notice that he would conclude his address tomorrow.

An urgent deficiency appropriation bill was reported by Senator Hale, who said he would ask for its consideration tomorrow.

President's Message

The president sent his message as follows:

"I call your attention to the great desirability of enacting legislation to help American shipping and trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large, swift steamers to South America and the orient. The urgent need of our country's making an effort to do something like its share of its own carrying trade on the ocean has been called to our attention in striking fashion by the experiences of Secretary Root on his recent South American tour. The result of these experiences was set forth in an address before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Kansas City on November 20, an address so important that it deserves careful study by all public men.

South American Trade

"The facts set forth by Mr. Root are striking and cannot but arrest the attention of our people. The great contention to the south of us which should be knit to us by the closest commercial ties is hardly in direct commercial communication with us at all, its commercial relations being almost exclusively with Europe. Between all principal South American ports and Europe lines of swift commodious steamers, subsidized by home governments, ply regularly. There is no such line of steamers between these ports and the United States. In consequence our shipping to South American ports is almost a negligible quantity. For instance, in the year ended June 30, 1905, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro over 3,000 steamers and sailing vessels from Europe, but from the United States no steamers and only seven sailing vessels, two of which were in distress. The prime reason of this state of things is that those who now do business upon the sea do business in world, not of national competition, but of subsidized competition.

State Aid Necessary

"State aid for steamship lines is as much a part of the commercial system today as state employment of consuls to promote business. Our commercial competitors in Europe pay in aggregate \$25,000,000 a year to steamship lines. Japan pays between three and four million. By this proposed legislation the United States will pay relatively less than any one of our competitors.

"Three years ago the Trans-Mississippi congress formally set forth an axiomatic statement that every ship is a missionary of trade. It is as absurd for the United States to depend upon foreign ships to distribute its products as it would be for a department store to depend upon the wagons of a competitive house to deliver its goods. This statement is the literal truth.

Can't Compete with Foreigners

"Moreover, it must be remembered that American ships do not have to contend merely against a subsidization of their foreign competitors. Higher wages, a greater cost of maintenance and crews make it almost impossible for our people who do business on the ocean to compete on equal terms with foreign ships unless protected in some way as fellow countrymen who do business on land are protected. We cannot as a country afford to have the wages and the manner of living of our seamen cut down when the only alternative if we have seamen at all is to offset the expense by giving the advantage to the ship itself.

Is Not Experimental

"The proposed law which has been introduced in congress is in no sense experimental. It is based on the best

and most successful precedents. For instance, the recent Cunard contract with the British government. So far as South America is concerned, its aim is to provide from the Atlantic and Pacific sides, better American lines to ports of South America than the present European lines. South American republics now see only our warships. Under the bill our trade and friendship will be made evident to them. The bill proposes to build large sized steamers with a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Nearly two hundred such steamers are already in the world's foreign trade and over three-fourths of them draw subsidies, postal or admiralty, or both.

"The bill will encourage shipyards, which are almost necessary to the national defense, as battleships and efficiency depends in a large measure upon steady employment in large construction plants. It is of importance to the navy because it gives a considerable fleet of auxiliary steamships now almost wholly lacking.

Will Benefit Interior

"The bill provides for fourteen steamships, subsidized to the extent of over a million and a half, from the Atlantic coast all to South American ports. It provides upon the Pacific coast for twenty-two steamers subsidized to the extent of two millions and a quarter, some of these to run to South America, but the most of them to Manila, Australia and Asia. He it remembered that while the ships will be owned upon the coast, the cargoes will be largely supplied by the interior and the bill will benefit the Mississippi valley as much as it will benefit the seaboard.

"I have laid stress upon the benefit to be expected of trade from South America. The lines to the orient are also of vital importance. The commercial possibilities of the Pacific are unlimited and for national reasons it is imperative that we should have direct communication by American lines to Hawaii and the Philippines.

A Duty to the Country

"The existence of the present steamship lines upon the Pacific are seriously threatened by foreign subsidized lines. Our communications with the markets of Asia and with our possessions in the Philippines, no less than our communications with Australia, should depend not upon foreign, but upon our own ships. The southwest and northwest should alike be served by lines if this is done and it will also give to the Mississippi valley through its entire length the advantage of all trans-continental railroads running to the Pacific coasts.

To fail to establish adequate lines upon the Pacific is equivalent to proclaiming to the world that we have neither the ability nor the disposition to contend for our rightful share of the commerce of the orient. It would surely be disastrous. (Continued on Page Six)

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

'Frisco Paper Correspondent Is Expelled—Roosevelt Gets Fiery Roast

By Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., January 23.—In the senate a joint resolution, which was one of several important features of today's session of the legislature, was adopted, expelling former Congressman Edward J. Livernash, correspondent for a San Francisco evening paper, from the senate and assembly floors and from any part of the building for alleged untruthful criticism and unjust attacks on the legislature in the paper to which he is accredited.

The assembly adopted a joint concurrent resolution instructing the attorney general to intervene in the suit brought by the federal authorities in the United States circuit court against the San Francisco board of education for excluding Japanese children from the schools, and instructed the attorney general to defend the school board in that action. Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson made a fiery speech in support of the resolution in which he arraigned President Roosevelt for that part of his message to congress in regard to Japanese education in San Francisco, scored the president and his cabinet for their attitude in the matter and made a spirited defense of state rights.

A concurrent resolution asking for a legislative investigation of the coal famine in the state was adopted by the assembly, but Speaker Beardslee declared that it was a matter for the interstate commerce commission and declined to appoint a committee.

JAPANESE ARE ALLOWED TO LAND

By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 23.—Two hundred Japanese immigrants who arrived yesterday on the steamer Alabama and whose landing was not allowed by the immigration commission, were permitted to land today on instructions from Washington. The reasons for the detention of the Japanese and their release were not made public.

NEGRO LYNCHING IN VARDAMAN'S TOWN

By Associated Press.

JACKSON, Miss., January 23.—Henry Ball, a negro, was lynched at Greenwood, the home of Governor Vardaman, last night. He had attacked Mrs. Graves of that place. The coroner's jury decided that the negro met death at the hand of unknown persons.

SHONTS QUIT PANAMA CANAL

Resigns to Become President of New York City's Street Railway Systems.

ENGINEER STEVENS WILL SUCCEED HIM

Chairman Was Not Satisfied with Conditions Under which He Worked—Too Much Red Tape—Letter to President.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The resignation of Theodore P. Shonts as chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission was announced at the White House today. It takes effect not later than March 1, Shonts having been elected today as president of the Interborough Metropolitan company, which controls the rapid transit and many surface lines in New York.

No announcement was made as to who will succeed Mr. Shonts, but it is learned that the headquarters would be removed from Washington to the isthmus and that a high salaried chairman to serve in that capacity alone will not be named. This being admitted, it follows that John F. Stevens, the engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, would not be made subordinate to another official on the isthmus. It is regarded as a certainty that Mr. Stevens will be named as chairman of the commission in connection with his post as chief engineer.

Resignation Voluntary

Mr. Shonts' retirement does not come wholly as a surprise. It has been rumored persistently that as soon as a report had been taken on the proposition to build by contract Shonts would resign after a calling more congenial to his taste. Secretary Taft today confirmed that rumor by saying that Mr. Shonts' resignation was voluntary, which fact is borne out by the president's letter in accepting. The correspondence follows:

Shonts' Letter

"My Dear President: "I hereby tender my resignation as chairman of the isthmian canal commission, effective at your pleasure, but not later than March 1. "It is unnecessary for me to assure you of my great appreciation of the confidence you have reposed in me and the splendid support you have always accorded me since my first appointment by you.

"Very sincerely yours,

"T. P. SHONTS."

Reluctantly Accepted

The president's reply follows:

"My Dear Mr. Shonts: "I accept your resignation with extreme reluctance. I do so merely because I do not feel justified in preventing your acceptance of the position which you have been offered in New York, a position of such great consequence not merely to the people whom with whom you would be associated in the management of the enterprise, but also the citizens of New York. You have shown throughout your association with the commission such energy, administrative ability and fertility of resource and judgment in handling men, together with such entire devotion to your work, that I hardly know whether most to regret the fact that the national government is to lose you or most to congratulate those who are to profit by your service in the new position.

"With all good wishes for your future and with the heartiest thanks on behalf of the government for what you have done in the last eighteen months in the vitally responsible position you have held, believe me,

"Ever sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Were After Him Before

The Ryan-Belmont syndicate, which has now secured Mr. Shonts' services, sought them some time ago. Before doing so, Paul Morton, formerly secretary of the navy, called upon the president and acquainted him with the intentions of the Interborough Metropolitan. It is said that the president then expressed regret at the thought of losing Shonts' services, but agreed not to stand in the way if he should be elected president of the company.

Too Much Red Tape

This connection, together with the fact that Shonts spent little time on the isthmus, caused considerable dissatisfaction in the senate, which refused last session to confirm the nomination of canal commissioners, and they have not since been confirmed. The failure of the nominations, however, had nothing to do with his decision, except in so far as the incident caused him to chafe under the restraint of "red tape" through which he was compelled to work.

BATTLESHIP REPORTED TO HAVE GONE ON REEF

By Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, January 23.—It is reported that the battleship Connecticut ran on a reef while entering the harbor at Culebra island, January

18, and sustained serious damage. Naval authorities at San Juan disclaim any knowledge of the accident.

Have Heard Nothing

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The navy department received no report regarding the accident to the battleship Connecticut. She left Hampton roads about two weeks ago to join the fleet at Guantanamo.

MANY DRY FARMERS GATHER AT DENVER

By Associated Press.

DENVER, Colo., January 23.—When the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming congress opens tomorrow in this city for a two days' session some of the most noted agricultural men and stock raisers in America will be in attendance. Many states will be well represented. Elwood Meade, chief of the bureau of irrigation and drainage investigations; E. C. Chilcote, dry land agriculturist, and Mary A. Carleton, United States cerealist, are expected to arrive tonight.

TWENTY DEAD IN COAL MINE HORROR

Explosion of C. F. & I. Company's Mine Near Trinidad, Colo., Creates Havoc.

ACCIDENT SHUTS OFF AIR IN MINE

No Hope that Any Entombed Miners Are Alive, but Rescuers Are Working Toward Them—Four Bodies Found.

By Associated Press.

TRINIDAD, Colo., January 23.—Twenty miners, according to the most authentic information available, this evening, lost their lives as the result of an explosion at 3 o'clock this morning in the Colorado Fuel & Iron company's coal mine near Primero, twenty miles west of this city.

Twenty coffins have been ordered by the company from local undertaking establishments. Two of the dead, Frank Hobart, a miner, and R. J. Runly, fire boss. The names of the others killed were not learned. All except Runly were foreigners, most of them being Italians.

Air Cut Off

The explosion stopped the air fan, which was not repaired until late today. There is little chance of any of the men in the mine at the time of the explosion being alive.

District Superintendent O'Neill is directing the work of rescue and volunteers from adjoining mines are assisting. The rescuers have been divided into two shifts and work will be kept up until the entire mine is explored.

During the day excitement ran high; relatives of the entombed miners stood waiting at the entrance of the mine for a sight of any victims that might be brought to the surface. An attempt is being made to force air into the mine in the hope that some may be alive. Late advices say that the mine was badly wrecked. The rescue party has penetrated three hundred feet and has recovered four bodies. The names are not given.

FATALLY SHOOTS MAN WHO HAD HIS WIFE

By Associated Press.

EUREKA, Cal., January 23.—William S. Norris, a woodsman, shot and dangerously wounded Joe Doffner last night while the latter was in the company of the former's wife in Doffner's rooms in a local lodging house. Doffner is not expected to live.

Farmers Indorse Roosevelt

By Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 23.—The National Farmers' union is holding its annual meeting in this city, and last night indorsed President Roosevelt's action in discharging the Brownsville negro soldiers.

OTHER CHARGES AGAINST BAILEY

Senator Said to Have Gotten Concessions for Parties in Indian Territory

By Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 23.—The Bailey investigation committee of the legislature today considered new charges against Senator Bailey preferred by Representative Cook. These declare that Bailey, while holding office as senator, secured the settlement of claims for persons interested in the livestock market and that he has secured concessions for private interests for lands in the Indian territory. The new charges will be filed with the others.

NO EXCUSE FOR SUCH LANGUAGE

Expression of London Foreign Office as to Swettenham's Letter to Admiral Davis.

ROOSEVELT WILL DROP THE MATTER

Kingston Consul Places Loss of Life at 2,000—Shocks Still Continue—Health of City Is Still in Good Condition.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, January 23.—The colonial office now has official advice from Swettenham concerning the exchange of letters between himself and Davis. The extent of advice and whether they contain explanation, apology or extenuating circumstances has not been disclosed. It appears that the imperial authorities requested the governor of Jamaica to send a copy of his letter to Davis. This is now furnished and it shows that the letter as sent out by the Associated Press was to all intents correct.

It is learned that the secretary for the colonies, Lord Elgin, sent a second cablegram to the governor asking him to give his version of the affair. No answer has yet been received. J. R. Carter, American charge, called at the foreign office tonight and received the same explanation of the situation as given by the Associated Press.

Governor Condemned

The fact that Swettenham wrote the letter to Davis having been established there remains only to determine the official formalities, and indications are that the matter will be handled in the usual diplomatic channels.

Discussion of the incident shows that the British view makes clear differences between Swettenham's opposition to the presence of a foreign force on Jamaica soil and his manner of expressing that opposition.

What is condemned is the tone of the letter to Davis, the foreign office having declared there was "no excuse for such language from an official to an officer of a friendly nation engaged in the work of humanity."

The press and public are adopting a substantially similar view.

But on the question of whether or not Swettenham was justified in asking Davis to withdraw from the island, British opinion inclines that Swettenham acted clearly within his rights, although many persons contend that abnormal conditions should have induced the governor to waive usual requirements.

Will Drop the Incident

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The president has finally dismissed the incident connected with the refusal by Swettenham of aid from Davis as shown in the following letter made public at the state department today, addressed by Acting Secretary Bacon to Charge Howard of the British embassy:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note yesterday by which you communicate the substance of instructions to you by Sir Edward Grey, in reference to the Jamaican incident.

"I hasten to assure you that on behalf of the president this government will pay no heed whatever to the matter and very much appreciates the frank, ready and courteous consideration shown in this dispatch by Sir Edward.

"I can only repeat to you, in this formal way, what I said to you personally last evening, assuring you of the president's appreciation of the cordial spirit shown by your government. It is gratifying to the president to feel that it has been possible for this country to in any way however small show its friendship to a community of your people in a time of such suffering and need."

Over 2,000 Dead

The latest report of conditions in Jamaica was following cablegram from American Vice Consul Orrett, dated Jamaica, January 21:

"Estimate loss life over 2,000. Fire loss five millions, loss by earthquake impossible to estimate as no buildings in city or surrounding district escaped. Health of city still good. Train running on time. Agricultural interests not suffering. Shocks continue."

TRAINS CROSSING BRIDGE OVER GILA

By Associated Press.

PHOENIX, Ariz., January 23.—Trains crossed the M. & P. bridge over the Gila river this evening for the first time since the injury to the bridge over a week ago. Traffic and mails are now resumed on regular schedule.

Penny Buys Reading

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad at the annual meeting today approved the agreement to take the Philadelphia & Reading on a basis of share for share.

Will Help Pay Asylum Expenses

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The last of a series of benefits for Terry McGovern was held tonight. The benefits yielded \$10,500.